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SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 2037

## JACOB GITLIN

JULY 1 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 525]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 525) for the relief of Jacob Gitlin, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

### AMENDMENT

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws Jacob Gitlin shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Jacob Gitlin. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 51-year-old native of Rumania, who has lived in Argentina since he was 6 years old and who is a naturalized citizen of Argentina. He last entered the United States as a visitor on November 18, 1947, and his status was changed to that of

a student on February 11, 1949. He is a chemical engineer, and it is stated that his services are needed in the United States. It is further stated that he feels that he would be in great personal danger if forced to return to Argentina.

A letter dated September 7, 1951, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to the case reads as follows:

SEPTEMBER 7, 1951.

HON. PAT MCCARRAN,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 525) for the relief of Jacob Gitlin, an alien.

The bill would authorize the Attorney General to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Jacob Gitlin as of November 18, 1947, upon the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. It would further provide that the Secretary of State shall instruct the quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate immigration quota.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Mr. Gitlin, who was born in Tulche, Rumania, on June 20, 1900, is a naturalized citizen of Argentina. He entered the United States on November 18, 1947 at the port of Miami, Fla., as a temporary visitor under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924. On February 11, 1949, his status was changed from that of a temporary visitor to that of a student under section 4 (e) of the same act. His application for a further extension of his temporary stay was denied on April 19, 1951.

Mr. Gitlin has stated that he resided in Argentina since he was 6 years of age and that he has one brother and four sisters residing in that country, and that for 15 years preceeding his entry into the United States he had been employed by the Argentine Government as a chemist. He gives as his reason for leaving Argentina that he was not in sympathy with the Peron political regime, that as a result he was separated from his position since he would not cooperate in supporting the regime. He admits that he employed subterfuge in entering this country in that it was his intention to reside here permanently, rather than temporarily, as he believed that he would have encountered difficulty in entering this country for permanent residence.

Since entering the United States he has visited an aunt and cousin here and has been attending college while working part of the time. He appears to be opposed to communism or totalitarian forms of government, and other than his subterfuge in entering the country there is no adverse information contained in the record.

The quota for Rumania, to which the alien is chargeable, is oversubscribed and an immigration visa is not readily obtainable. The record, however, presents no facts which would justify the enactment of special legislation granting him a preference over others who remain abroad and follow the prescribed procedure in obtaining entry for permanent residence in the United States.

Accordingly, this Department is unable to recommend enactment of the measure.

Yours sincerely,

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Deputy Attorney General.

Senator Homer Ferguson, the author of the bill, has submitted additional letters and documents in support of the bill, among which is the following:

#### SUPPLEMENTAL DATA ON JACOB GITLIN

(Re bill S. 525 and bill H. R. 3496)

#### STATISTICAL RECORD

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Mr. Gitlin, who was born in Tulche, Rumania, on June 20, 1900, went to Argentina with his parents when 1 year of age, and has resided in Argentina ever since, and is a naturalized citizen of Argentina. He entered the United

States on November 18, 1947, at the port of Miami, Fla., as a temporary visitor under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924. On February 11, 1949, his status was changed from that of a temporary visitor to that of a student under section 4 (e) of the same act. His application for a further extension of his temporary stay was denied on April 19, 1951. He is still residing in Highland Park (Detroit), Mich.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ATTAINMENTS

Graduated at College of Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry, at Santa Fe, Argentina, in 1930, with degree of chemical engineer.

Installed system and equipment for production of high quality margarine in Avellaneda, Argentina, near Buenos Aires.

Employed 1½ years in Fintoreria Ley, Mil Colore, an important textile dyeing concern in Buenos Aires.

Employed 5 years with Libby & Co., meat packing firm, in the manufacture of meat products at Colon, Argentina, and Asuncion, Paraguay, as chief chemist in charge of all technical work on meat products and byproducts.

Employed in the Department of National Chemistry Office of the Argentine Government as a chemist for 9 years, and for the last 3 years before leaving Argentina, as director of the office of national chemistry at Rosario, with staff of six chemists and office personnel in charge of analytical control and inspections.

Taught as professor of chemistry at Industrial Technical High School, at Rosario, Argentina, during said last 3 years in Argentina.

Had charge of installation of a dehydrated compressed food plant at Buenos Aires under supervision of Argentina Government.

Now attending Lawrence Institution of Technology, at Highland Park, Detroit, Mich., and will be graduated in June of 1952, with degree of bachelor of science.

#### NEED OF TRAINED CHEMICAL ENGINEERS IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Attention is called to an industrial report of Mr. B. R. Stanerson, American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C., in March 3, 1952, issue of Chemical and Engineering News, based upon statistical reports by the National Employment Clearing House operated by said society, including the following conclusions as to chemical engineers:

(a) While industrial organizations need the most men, the needs of other groups collectively are great and must not be minimized. The fact that a surplus of industrial positions exists makes it all the more difficult to fill academic, governmental, and certain other vacancies because of industry's ability to pay higher salaries.

(b) Government agencies especially were pessimistic about their prospects of getting needed personnel, and in this respect, the New York NECH reported that they expected to obtain only 50 percent or less of requirements.

(c) The chemistry graduating class in 1952 will be 20 percent smaller than in 1951, and a further decrease is expected for 1953, although many employers obtained less than 50 percent of their quotas in 1951.

(d) The shortage of chemists and chemical engineers is as critical now as during World War II or in the years immediately following when the number of males graduating from college reached the lowest figure since 1933.

(e) Chemical engineers are in shorter supply than chemists.

(f) Technical manpower requirements will rise in 1952.

(g) The number of graduates in chemistry and chemical engineering will decline in 1952.

(h) Technical personnel capable of doing research are needed in larger numbers than in any other type of work.

(i) A large majority of the vacancies that now exist are in industry.

Further indicative of the rapidly growing demand for trained chemical engineers in research work is the report of Committee on Investigation of the Use of Chemicals in Food Products, being Report No. 3254, House of Representatives Union Calendar No. 1139.

#### BASIS OF JACOB GITLIN'S FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY IF RETURNED TO ARGENTINA

Mr. Gitlin has a brother and sisters still residing in Argentina, and in his previous interviews with the immigration authorities he has been reluctant to discuss the conditions there freely by reason of his fear of harm to his relatives. The last year that he resided in Argentina, the Peron faction had come into power, and

the heads of various Government departments, including Mr. Gitlin, were requested to make periodic speeches in certain localities, promoting the political propaganda of the Peron party. By reason of the terrorist methods of the Peron government in suppressing opposition to their practices, Gitlin did not approve of this program, and for a short period managed to avoid these duties, and later refused to comply. He also voiced his disapproval of political leaders obtaining the appointment of untrained and unqualified men to responsible positions on technical work in his department, at salaries nearly equivalent to his, after he had spent upward of 15 years in training for such work.

He reports that he has seen numerous incidents of political gatherings being fired upon by workers in the Peron party, and knows of incidents of several of the most prominent opponents of Peron dying under mysterious circumstances. He has seen the Peron police forcibly confiscating newspapers on the streets, and it is a matter of public record that all newspapers opposing the Peron regime have been confiscated.

A short time prior to his departure from Argentina, several professors from colleges, who had expressed opposition to the Peron party, were taken from their homes in the night and confined in jail with criminals without formal charges placed against them. A recent incident is the matter of Mr. Saul S. Saulson 1695 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich., a natural born citizen of the United States, who went to Argentina to visit relatives, and was seized, together with the American consul, and thrown in jail without due process of law, on suspicion of political activities. We understand the State Department has a complete record of this matter.

Attention is especially called to the fact that recently nine Argentina political exiles, now residing in Uruguay, have appealed to the United Nations, at New York, to investigate what they called a reign of crude terror in their home country. It is therein charged that the regime of President Juan D. Peron has created "a climate of fear, suppression, and cruelty" through police-state methods including severe physical torture. It is further alleged in said petition that the federal police employ tactics similar to the Nazi Gestapo, and that prisons "were filled to overflowing." It added that since the discovery of an alleged plot against Peron last February arrests assumed "incredible proportions." These exiles presented detailed accounts of physical tortures, including the use of an electric needle which was said to leave its victim "in a state of total breakdown and debility which alters his entire personality."

A copy of this United Nations petition, together with copies of supporting documentary evidence, have been applied for and will be submitted to you as soon as received.

Mr. Gitlin left Argentina after his observations of these conditions had led him to believe that he would be in danger if he continued to live there. During his stay in Detroit the Argentina consulate there has become very antagonistic toward him, and he was informed at the Consulate that if he continued to express his views he would lose his Argentina citizenship.

He has never embraced communism, and has never belonged to the Communist Party, or to any organization associated therewith. He is especially opposed to Communism, and to any totalitarian form of government.

By reason of the existing conditions in Argentina, Gitlin fears that if he is compelled to return there, he would be in great personal danger. These conditions, and his educational and professional attainments and the need of trained men of this type, should justify the enactment of special legislation granting him preference in immigration.

Respectfully submitted.

BLACKNEY & CAMERON,  
Attorneys at Law, Flint, Mich.  
DONALD W. CAMERON.

The bill has been amended to conform with the policy of the committee in granting permanent residence in the United States to an alien as of the date of the adjustment rather than as of the date of last entry into the United States.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 525), as amended, should be enacted.